U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Federal Horticultural Board.

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C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OCTOBER, 1916.

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POTATO IMPORTATION REGULATIONS.

[The following press notice was issued from the Office of Information of the Department Oct. 3, 1916.]

Washington, D. C.—Those who contemplate importing potatoes from foreign countries into the United States are notified by the United States Department of Agriculture that they should give consideration to the regulations regarding entry of potatoes to prevent the introduction and establishment of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following outline of the conditions under which potatoes may be imported is issued by the Federal Horticultural Board:

The importation of potatoes from Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; Germany; Austria-Hungary; Newfoundland; and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, is prohibited by quarantine on account of the presence in those countries and islands of a serious plant disease known as potato wart or black scab.

The following countries, in which this disease is not known to occur and which have complied with the regulations of the United States requiring examination and certification prior to shipment, have the privilege of exporting potatoes to this country, namely, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Bermuda, Cuba, and the Dominion of Canada.

Provision also is made in the regulations that in the case of foreign countries contiguous to the United States the examination and certification prior

to shipment of potatoes offered for export will be waived when such countries agree to offer for export to the United States only potatoes free from injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The Dominion of Canada has taken advantage of this provision.

IMPORTERS MUST SECURE PERMIT.

Potatoes can be imported only under permit issued by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Permits are issued to the importers in the United States and not to the foreign shippers. It is the duty of the permittee to notify the foreign shipper of the number of the permit. In requesting a permit the applicant is required to give the quantity of the potatoes which it is desired to import, the probable date of shipment, the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of departure, and the port of entry (where the potatoes are cleared from customs and the duty paid). A separate permit is required for each foreign shipper. All permits expire on the 30th day of June next after they become valid.

SHIPMENTS MUST BE EXAMINED.

No shipment of potatoes will be permitted entry until it has been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found or believed to be free from the potato wart and other injurious potato diseases and insect pests. While a negligible percentage of tubers infected with such common diseases as scab, blackleg, fusarium wilt, and dry rot will not operate against the entry of shipments of potatoes, the presence of a considerable number of diseased tubers will cause a shipment to be refused entry, hence all potatoes affected by any of these diseases should be eliminated and only clean and disease-free potatoes shipped. The expense connected with the inspection of potatoes, which is borne by the Department of Agriculture, is considerable, and makes it necessary to limit the ports of entry. At the present time permits are issued only for the following ports: Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; San Francisco, Cal.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; and Boston, Mass. For the present, therefore, all potatoes entering the United States from Canada must be forwarded in bond to one of the ports named for inspection. It may be found possible later to designate additional ports of entry.

Copies of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Potatoes into the United States and any information relating thereto may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN FLORIDA.

OCTOBER 17, 1916.

The honorable the POSTMASTER GENERAL.

SIR: The following list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, submitted by Prof. Wilmon Newell, plant commissioner of Florida, is approved for the State of Florida under the act of March 4, 1915, and in accordance with Postal Order 8760, issued April 2, 1915:

All trees, plants, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, leaves, roots, fruit pits, and all other seeds of forest, fruit, or ornamental trees or shrubs; all greenhouse, herbaceous, and bedding plants and parts thereof; all blossoms

or flowers of orange, lemon, and other citrus plants; all fruits or nuts; all herbarium or dried specimens of plants or parts thereof, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds; and all insect enemies and plant diseases of the plants and plant products above enumerated: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That Florida postmasters are authorized to forward direct to destination all packages of plants and plant products originating in Florida which have been certified by the Florida State Plant Board or its duly authorized inspectors, under Order No. 6675 of the Postmaster General, issued November 27, 1912.

All insect enemies and plant diseases of the plants and plant products referred to above are covered in lieu of a specifically enumerated list.

Inspection service is maintained at Gainesville, Fla.; and if the extent of the inspection work to be done will justify it, other points of inspection will be provided for later.

It is respectfully requested that appropriate instructions be issued to provide for terminal inspection of packages containing any of the foregoing plants or plant products.

In this connection this department is advised by Prof. Newell that as a rule Florida postmasters profess ignorance of Order No. 6675, referred to above, and that they regularly accept uncertified packages of nursery stock.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 24, 1916.

The State of Florida has established a place for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, appearing on page 49 of the May, 1915, Supplement to the Postal Guide.

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Florida may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

The plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection in the State of Florida are described as follows:

"All trees, plants, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, leaves, roots, fruit pits, and all other seeds of forest, fruit, or ornamental trees or shrubs; all greenhouse, herbaceous, and bedding plants and parts thereof; all blossoms or flowers of orange, lemon and other citrus plants; all fruits or nuts; all herbarium or dried specimens of plants or parts thereof, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, nor to plants and plant products originating in Florida and addressed to places in that State which are inclosed in packages plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and accompanied with the certificate from the Florida State Plant Board or its duly

authorized inspectors embodying the information prescribed by paragraph 2, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations."

Postmasters within the State of Florida shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at Gainesville, Fla., and all postmasters in that State shall send to that place for inspection after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

W. J. Barrows,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

WRAPPING OF COTTON NOT SUBJECT TO DISINFECTION AS A CONDITION OF IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS. IMPORTATION OF BURLAP AND OTHER FABRICS WHICH HAVE BEEN USED FOR WRAPPING COTTON SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS.

October 28, 1916.

Dear Sirs: I inclose herewith for your information copies of Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

Amendment No. 7.—This amendment supplants Amendment No. 4, issued June 8, 1916, revoked by Plant Quarantine Decision No. 11, August 31, 1916 (see circular letter HB–62, Sept. 14, 1916), and adds to the existing provisions of Regulation 7 the requirement that cotton which has heretofore been released for entry without disinfection under the proviso to Regulation 7 must, on and after January 1, 1917, be covered with wrappings which have not previously been used to cover cotton, or with American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used to cover only cotton grown in the United States, and that the invoice covering such cotton must be accompanied by a certificate in the form prescribed in the amendment. A copy of the certificate must be affixed to each bale or other container.

The necessity for this provision in the regulations is obvious. Practically all grades of cotton waste, including those which fall within the proviso to Regulation 7, are covered, either wholly or partially, with wrappings from cotton bales, and these wrappings have adhering to them particles of raw cotton which may contain seed, thus leaving open an avenue for the entrance of the pink boll worm.

Amendment No. 8.—This amendment supplants Amendment No. 5, issued June 8, 1916, suspended by Plant Quarantine Decision No. 10, July 1, 1916 (see circular letter HB–56, July 3, 1916), and provides that on and after January 1, 1917, burlap or other fabric, under whatever name or trade designation, which has been used for wrapping cotton and to which cotton is adhering, shall be subject to all requirements of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, except when permitted entry under the two provisions attached to this amendment.

Permits for the importation of burlap or other fabric which has been used to cover cotton and subject to disinfection as a condition of entry will be issued only where plants for the disinfection of cotton and other products subject to disinfection are in operation. Such plants are now available at Boston, New York, Newark, and San Francisco.

Permits for the importation of material coming under the provisos to this amendment will be issued for the ports of Boston, New York, Newark, and San Francisco, and such other ports as may be specified in the permits.

Blanks upon which to make application for permit authorizing the importation of material covered by this amendment may be secured from this office or from the collectors of customs at any of the ports named herein.

Any shipment wrongfully offered for entry under the provisos to this amendment will either be refused entry, or as a condition of entry must comply with all requirements of the regulation, including disinfection.

Particular attention is invited also to regulations 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States.

These amendments apply to the articles covered which are not unloaded on the docks prior to midnight, December 31, 1916. It is, therefore, suggested that you immediately communicate these requirements to your foreign shippers and request them to arrange for certification.

Yours, very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the first paragraph of regulation 7 of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton Into the United States, revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be, and the same hereby is, amended, effective January 1, 1917, to read as follows:

Regulation 7. Condition of entry from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification.

Cotton imported from countries which do not maintain cotton inspection and certification will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection, upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the cotton if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, conditioned upon disinfection of the cotton, under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the redelivery of the cotton to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival of the same at the port of entry. The cotton shall not be removed from the port of entry, nor shall any bale or other container of the cotton be broken or opened for sampling, until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the cotton has been properly disinfected: *Provided*, That cotton which has been so manufactured or processed as to have eliminated all seed and to have been thoroughly cleaned, including cotton known as thread waste and card strips, and which is covered with wrappings which have not previously been used to cover cotton or which is covered with American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used to cover only cotton grown in the United States, will be inspected on arrival at the port of entry by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and if found to correspond with the permit and to comply with the marking conditions of entry provided for in regulations 3 and 4, will be released in so far as the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture extends thereto, for delivery to the permittee. The invoice covering cotton described in this proviso shall be accompanied by a certificate in the form indicated below, a copy of which shall be affixed to each parcel. Regulations 8, 9, and 10, following, shall not apply to the cotton described in this proviso.

CERTIFICATE BY SHIPPER.

Name of transportation company by which shipment is made_____

_____

Consignor_____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of departure_____

Consignee_____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of entry_____

I hereby certify that the wrappers on the following described cotton (have not been previously used as cotton wrappers or containers) (are of American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which have been used only to cover cotton grown in the United States):

Number of packages or bales_____

Grade (thread waste, card strips, etc.)_____

Marks and numbers on bales_____

_____

_____
(Signature of shipper.)

_____
(Business of shipper.)

_____
(Address of shipper.)

Done at Washington this 26th day of October, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be and the same are hereby amended, effective on and after January 1, 1917, by the addition of a new regulation to be designated as regulation 15, reading as follows:

Regulation 15. Importation of burlap or other fabric which has been used for wrapping cotton subject to restriction.

Burlap or other fabric, under whatever name or trade designation, which has been used for wrapping cotton and to which cotton is adhering shall be subject to all requirements of these regulations: *Provided*, That material covered by this regulation which has been freed from all adhering cotton and disinfected by a process approved by the Federal Horticultural Board may be admitted without further disinfection: *And provided further*, That secondhand or used burlap or other fabrics of the kinds ordinarily employed in wrapping cotton but which have not been so used, and American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used only to cover cotton grown in the United States, may be admitted without inspection if the invoice be accompanied by a certificate in the form indicated below, a copy of which shall be affixed to each parcel. Material covered by this regulation which has been disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agri-

culture, as required by regulation 7, and material admitted without disinfection under the foregoing provisos, may be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescribed by regulations 8, 9, and 10.

CERTIFICATE BY SHIPPER.

Name of transportation company by which shipment is made_____

_____

Consignor _____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of Departure_____

Consignee _____
(Name.) (Address.)

Port of Entry_____

I hereby certify that the material in this shipment (has not been previously used as cotton wrappers or containers) (is American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, and has been used only to cover cotton grown in the United States):

Kind of product (such as burlap or other fabric)_____

Number of packages or bales_____

_____
(Signature of shipper.)

_____
(Business of shipper.)

_____
(Address of shipper.)

This regulation does not apply to new or unused stock.

Done at Washington this 26th day of October, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

IMPORTATION OF COVERS FROM COTTON BALES REGULATED.

[The following press notice was issued from the Office of Information of the Department Oct. 31, 1916.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States have been amended to include the importation of burlap or other fabric which has been used for wrapping cotton and to which cotton is adhering. Investigation has shown that practically all material of this class has raw cotton adhering to it in various quantities, and there is danger that the pink bollworm may find its way into the United States through this medium.

The amendment, which becomes effective on January 1, 1917, provides that burlap or other fabric offered for entry, which has been used for wrapping cotton, considerable quantities of which are imported for making certain grades of paper and for other purposes, must be disinfected in the same way as imported cotton itself. Such wrapping material, however, which has been freed from all adhering cotton and disinfected abroad by a process approved by the Federal Horticultural Board may be admitted without further disinfection in this country. Secondhand or used burlap or other fabric of the kinds ordinarily employed in wrapping cotton but which has not been so used, and American cotton bagging commonly known as coarse gunny which has been used only to cover cotton grown in the United States, may be admitted under proper certification without disinfection.

After January 1, 1917, it will be further required that all forms of manufactured or semimanufactured cotton now admitted without disinfection or restriction as to distribution, shipment, or storage must be covered with wrappings which would not require disinfection under the new amendment.

(This is followed by the full text of the amendment.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetables upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, natal or kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

The order of Feburary 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, Mexico.

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